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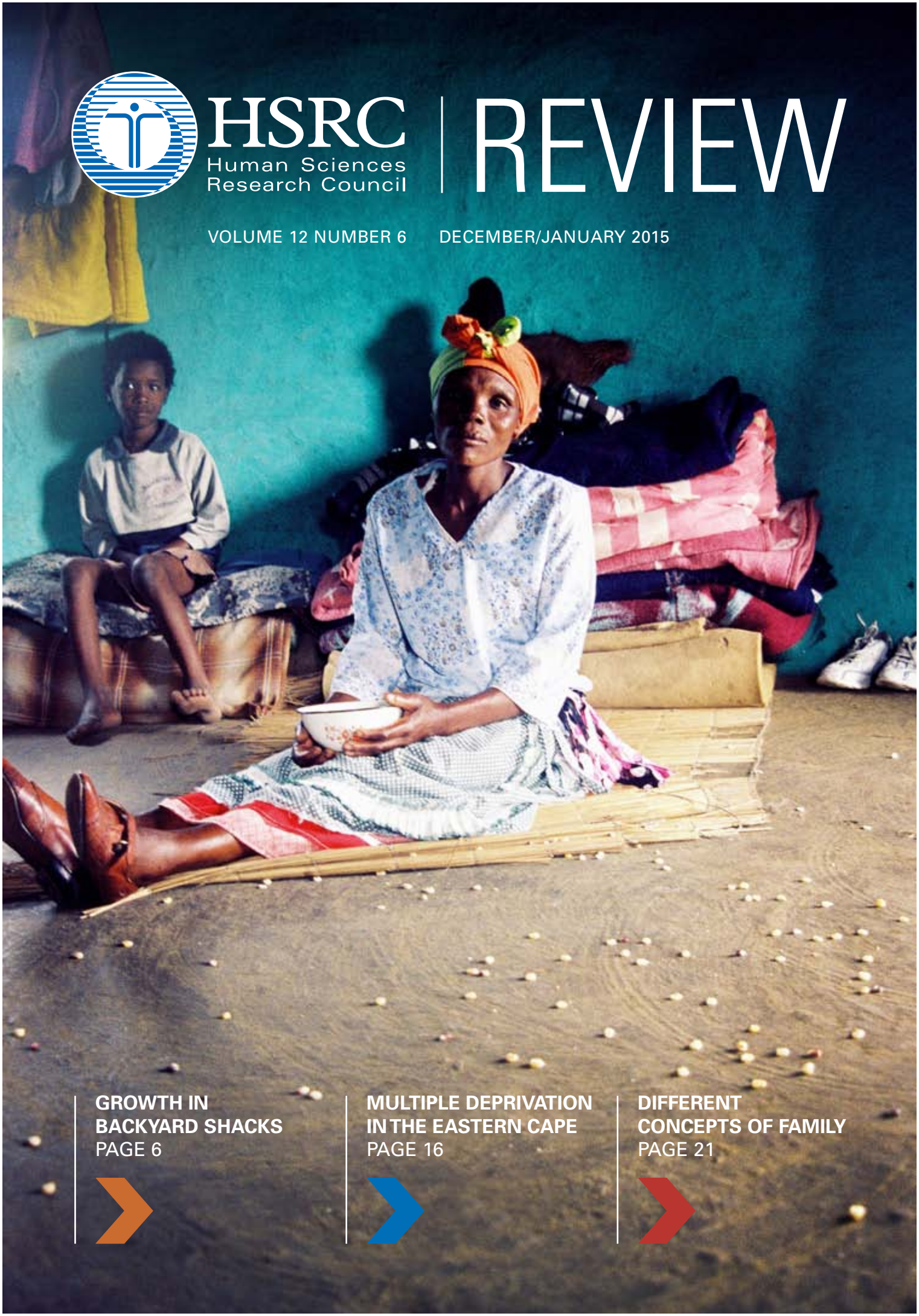

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World Social Science Forum 2015

Transforming Global Relations for a Just World

Durban International Convention Centre • South Africa

13 - 16 September 2015

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PRODUCTION
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EQUALITY AND JUSTICE DISCOURSE ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF RESOURCES

The world is experiencing a shift in the classical categorisation of countries, from 'developed', 'developing' and 'underdeveloped' to 'industrialised economies' and 'emerging economies' characterised by growing middle classes, and disparities in economic development are increasingly becoming evident. For example, the global ranking of countries based on purchasing power parity (PPP) – the term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to summarise the number of units a country's currency needs to purchase a product – is changing. The top 10 rankings, from 1–10, are now China, USA, India, Japan, Germany, Russia, Brazil, France, Indonesia and the UK.

Apart from the global shift in economic ranking, there are crucial issues that need careful and deep discussion to get a thorough understanding of what the future holds for populations all over the world.

Another shift was ushered in by the 2008 global financial crisis, resulting in a shift in financial power from the West to countries such as China, India and Brazil. The impact of this financial crisis has been felt in industrialised countries and emerging economies alike, demonstrating the interdependence of the economies of the world. A major outcome of the financial crisis has been a rethink of global economic governance, and the suggestion that the rules of financial management be revisited to protect economies.

A transition that should also be carefully considered is the rise of Africa. The OECD report, *African Economic Outlook 2013: Structural Transformation and Natural Resources*, observed that six of the 10 fastest growing economies in the world were in Africa. This continent's economy grew at a rate of 6.6% at a time when the global financial crisis had a strong hold on the economies of the North. African countries such as Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda and Tanzania used their new-found economic growth to improve the wellbeing of their populations in three areas: employment, health and inequality (*Economist*, 1 May 2013). However, not all those countries that had a huge economic dividend applied it to raise the standard of living of their citizens. It is no surprise that 70% of poor people globally reside on the African continent.

The formation of the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) partnership signals a fourth global transition. The recent announcement of the establishment of the new development bank, a contingency reserve arrangement, and a process to enable co-operation on innovation to facilitate inter-BRICS trade is poised to effect a major shift in the global economy. The demand from BRICS for reforms to the governance of the World Bank and the IMF to make these institutions more democratic is a clarion call for change that, if implemented, would give the global South a voice in decision-making that would radically alter approaches to human and physical infrastructure development. The BRICS demand for the reform of the United Nations Security Council amplifies the need for a major change in global governance which, together with the reform of the World Bank and the IMF, would have far-reaching implications for reductions in global inequality.

The nature of these inequalities is at the heart of the peace, security and stability of nations. In some countries, wars are fought to mask the looting of natural resources; in others, labour unrest, coupled with the intransigence of employers, slows economic growth, which leads to further inequality. In yet other countries, increasing numbers of billionaires are created as citizens are impoverished through patterns of employment.

It is precisely in the context of the need to reduce these global inequalities that the World Social Sciences Forum will take place in Durban from 13–16 September 2015, bringing together some of the world's prominent social science thinkers under the theme *Transforming Global Relations for a Just World*. Participants will address trends in inequality and the measurement, nature, manifestations and drivers of this injustice.

The forum is a project of the International Social Science Council and is hosted by the Human Sciences Research Council and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA). These host organisations have joined forces with a consortium of more than 13 partners comprising national government departments, leading South African universities, science academies, research institutes, research foundations, local and international research councils, and prominent non-governmental organisations.

The world stands to benefit from the outcomes of the forum.

For more information, visit www.wssf2015.org.

Professor Olive Shisana,
CEO, HSRC

INTERNATIONAL SURVEYS BODY TO MEET IN SOUTH AFRICA

Benjamin Roberts (far left) and Jarè Struwig (left), organisers of the ISSP meeting.

The Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery programme at the HSRC will host the International Social Surveys Programme, a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration on surveys covering topics of importance to social science research, from 25 to 29 April 2015 in Cape Town.

This meeting will coincide with the celebration of South Africa's democracy coming of age on 27 April 2015, allowing South Africa to share this historic event with eminent social researchers from almost 50 other countries around the globe. In addition, the ISSP module that will be discussed during this meeting will be the role of government, which makes the hosting of this event by South Africa even more relevant.

The ISSP brings together pre-existing social science projects and co-ordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national, cross-cultural perspective to individual national studies.

ISSP researchers concentrate on developing questions that are meaningful and relevant to all countries, and can be expressed in an equivalent manner in all relevant languages.

Research organisations from the various countries that become members of the ISSP are carefully selected and need to prove their ability to ensure robust methodological rigour.

South Africa became a member through the South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS), a flagship project of the HSRC. By being a member of this long-standing, cross-national collaborative programme, SASAS has been able to add an international perspective to the national study of South African attitudes. This has allowed the HSRC to continually question whether the South African society is exceptional by identifying commonalities and differences in values with other nations. Many proposals, review articles and peer reviewed articles have been written using comparative data from the ISSP.

RULE OF LAW MAJOR DISCUSSION IN CHINA, SAYS MINISTER

Pictured left: Assistant minister Dou Enyoung (left) with his interpreter.

Strengthening the rule of law topped the agenda of the fourth plenary session of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) that took place in Beijing from 20–23 October 2014, said Dou Enyong, assistant minister of the International Department of the CPC. He was speaking at an HSRC Ambassadorial Forum – a project of the Africa Institute at the HSRC – on the topic of the 'evolving dynamics of China-Africa relations', and used the opportunity to invite suggestions and experiences from the HSRC on research that could assist in strengthening the rule of law in China.

On the issue of China's economic growth rate, which has cooled to 7.4% after a meteoric rise for most of the past decade, he said a higher growth rate was expected in 2015, up by 7%.

Dou Enyong emphasised the importance of the relationships between African countries and China, saying that China's economic growth rate had an impact on continental growth as China was Africa's largest trade partner and high-potential investor. Trade between China and Africa had increased 5.6% year-on-year, and was valued at US$201 billion in 2013. By 2015, China-Africa trade volumes are expected to top US$280 billion.

He said the star rising over Africa's economy was in danger of burning out from even a modest contraction in China's economy. The minister indicated, however, that based on Chinese reforms and economic restructuring, the economic impact on Africa's economic growth was set to change positively.

He indicated that the sixth Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), the official forum between the People's Republic of China and the states in Africa, would take place in South Africa. Since its establishment in October 2000, FOCAC has become an important platform for collective dialogue and an effective mechanism for enhancing practical co-operation between China and African countries.

TIM NOAKES' HIGH FAT DIET – THE NEW STANDARD?

'I ran 70 marathons, I never smoked, I never drank alcohol and I ate a healthy diet and in spite of that still got type 2 diabetes – how does that happen?' This is the question that baffled Tim Noakes, professor at the exercise and sports medicine unit at the University of Cape Town, and that led to him investigating and popularising the once-forgotten low carbohydrate, high fat Banting diet.

Noakes spoke at an HSRC seminar series organised under the analysis of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) polices in Africa (ANNPA) study. NDCs include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic lung diseases.

Globally, the main NCDs are characterised as 'lifestyle diseases' caused by unhealthy diets, high blood sugar and physical inactivity – precisely what Noakes had avoided all his life. Yet, there he stood, fit as a fiddle and with a clean bill of health, overturning traditional concepts of what was regarded as a healthy diet.

Previously, Noakes had been a staunch advocate of high carbohydrate diets, advising athletes to load up on carbs before a sporting event. 'When I realised that I had been hurting myself and others with the high-carbs diet, I had two options: hide and say nothing, or come out and say I got it all wrong, which I did and got demonised, resulting in me being called the Mampara of the Week!' he told delegates.

Noakes is well known for his significant contribution to sports medicine and more recently, for the book that he himself says caused quite a stir, *The Real Meal Revolution*, which promotes eating fat and limiting carbohydrates for optimal health. The book has sold more than 160 000 copies.

During the seminar, he examined one of the chronic NCDs – diabetes – and addressed elements of prevention and control. The adoption of high carb, low fat diets after 1977 as the official global healthy eating plan, he said, had been followed by an apparently uncontrollable epidemic of obesity and diabetes.

For Noakes the solution was easy: people should eat real food, cook their own food and stop eating processed foods that could possibly induce over-eating in susceptible individuals. The cure for obesity, he said, was to reduce the consumption of highly addictive carbohydrate-rich foods.

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Mr Krish Chetty (BCom Hons in Information System Technology, University of KwaZulu-Natal) is a Master's intern in the BRICS Research Centre at the HSRC. Before joining the HSRC, he was a business intelligence developer in the retail division at Allan Gray. He has also worked at FNB Corporate as an extract, transform and load (ETL) architect and at the Financial Fiscal Commission as a data warehouse developer.

Ms Phumudzo Maboho (MCom in Business Management, University of Johannesburg) has been appointed HR director in the HSRC's human resources unit. Before joining the HSRC she was a human capital business partner in the office of the Auditor-General of South Africa, where she spent 11 years in various positions. She has also worked at the Department of Land Affairs (Commission), in Mpumalanga and is a registered member of the South African Board for People Practices.

Ms Isabel Magaya (LLM in Child Law, University of Pretoria) has been appointed a junior researcher for the PAN: Children project in the Policy Analysis Unit at the HSRC. Her research interests include child rights issues with a focus on child labour, child migration, children's socioeconomic rights and children in the justice system.

Ms Matshaba Mothiane (MA in Political Studies, University of the Witwatersrand) has taken up a position as junior researcher in the BRICS Research Centre at the HSRC. Before joining the HSRC she worked at the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) where she was based in Rio de Janeiro at the BRICS Policy Centre as a research fellow for the SAIIA Economic Diplomacy programme.

EDUCATIONAL ENGAGEMENT: CHINA, AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA

The role China plays in South Africa is different from that performed in other African countries. *Dr Ke Yu* examines the engagement between South Africa and China on an educational level.

Sino-African educational engagement can be divided into three phases: 1950–1980; the 1990s and the post-2000 period. The first two periods were characterised by increasing small-scale exchanges and co-operation. The third phase was marked by the first Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) ministerial conference in 2000, when the collaboration modalities further diversified and expanded on a much more remarkable scale.

FOCAC 2003 also saw the emergence of the setting of educational targets. One notable observation from the FOCAC pledges was their cross-sectoral nature. Gu Jainxin from the Zhejiang Normal University in China observed: 'The integrated cross-sectoral approach of co-operation is both practical and strategic in that it makes educational endeavours relevant to other development goals and in that it makes educational co-operation sustainable under a structure'.

Beyond FOCAC, most of China's major investments in Africa have a human resource development (HRD) component. In addition, other enterprise-based scholarships, local government scholarships and university scholarships are also in operation.

However, attempts to quantify numbers of the Sino-African educational engagement are futile. Chinese reports routinely exclude the full costs for foreign students studying in China. Kenneth King from the University of Edinburgh notes that apart from Confucius Institutes, there is little publicly available information on any other engagement modalities. Similar data scarcity is also observed in data provided by the State Council, other publications, and China's AidData website. In an item by item comparison, it is found that:

- Germany runs the largest scholarship programme worldwide, but statistics only illustrate the total number of scholarships provided, not the number of African scholarships specifically. China's offering (5 710 in 2010) is comparable to available figures from France (4 500 in 2009) and is much larger than those from India (1 500 in 2011);
- China's target of 10 000 scholarships as listed in its 2013 FOCAC action plan, is comparable to that of Japan (8 000 annually) – one of the two largest short-term training providers in the world (training figures for Germany, the other largest short-term training provider, are not known);
- China's school-building project in Africa (50 in its 2009 pledge) is small compared to that of Japan – the largest provider of school buildings in Africa (2 600 schools between 2007 and 2012); and
- China's volunteer programme (300 in its 2006 pledge) is also small compared to other volunteer schemes, such as the Peace Corps or South Korea's 1 000 aid volunteers in 2009.

The impact of these engagements is largely unknown. Besides public records on the delivery of the pledged targets and some commentary by individual Chinese universities that are responsible for certain training courses, there is little public evaluation of these programmes or studies examining, recording and exploring African students' experiences in China.

> South Africa is the only African country that has substantive investments in China.

South Africa's strategic position in Sino-South African educational engagement

South Africa is the only African country that has substantive investments in China. It is one of the few African countries that has hosted Chinese immigrants for many years and currently has the largest community of Chinese immigrants on the continent.

China's presence in South Africa is vastly different from that in many of its African neighbours. Where China has massive infrastructure projects in many African countries, this is not the case in South Africa. China's direct investments in particular are not necessarily visible to ordinary South Africans. A case in point is the 20% share the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China bought in Standard Bank of South Africa for approximately US$5.5 billion – one of the largest instances of Chinese foreign direct investment in the continent.

In terms of the educational arena, external aid agencies have traditionally played a determinative role in many African countries but only a facilitative role in South Africa, as South Africa largely does not rely on external direct budget support.

> China's direct investments are not necessarily visible to ordinary South Africans.

South Africa is one of only two countries on the continent that hosts Chinese educational, and science and technology, counsellors[1]. The other country is Egypt, which enjoys one of China's longest African diplomatic relationships. South Africa also hosts the only active Chinese research centre on the continent in the Chinese Study Centre in Stellenbosch.

History of HRD assistance in South Africa

Despite this, China does not feature in any available discussions of South Africa's experience of foreign aid in education. The country's experience with educational donors is similar to that of many of its African neighbours, where Europe 'is the partner we know best and who knows us best', stated Jean-Pierre Ezin Onvêhoun, past rector of the University of Benin in 2009. The main players that have provided external support to higher education in Africa since the 1950s include development aid agencies in Britain, France, the US and the former Soviet Union as well as the Ford, Rockefeller, Kellogg and Carnegie private philanthropic organisations.

In South Africa, non-state institutions, again mostly of Western origin, have also played important roles in bridging foreign donor and domestic policy designs, particularly in the late 1980s. Although, during the 1990s, many Western donors shifted their technical educational support from high and vocational training to basic education. Similarly, aid originally directed towards staff training and institutional development dwindled and often became more directly linked to particular projects, especially on the HRD front.

Sino-South African educational engagement

There is a great paucity of details on Sino-South African educational engagement. All Sino-African educational engagement modalities are apparently applicable to South Africa too, but details on the scale and impact thereof are almost non-existent. Similarly, available accounts on Sino-South African educational engagement remain sketchy – many only point to plans, events, memoranda of agreements (MoUs) or co-operation principles.

> There is a great paucity of details on Sino-South African educational engagement.

Even in King's seminal book, *China's Aid and Soft Power in Africa: The Case of Education and Training* (2013), which reports on 90 interviews held within South Africa, reference to South Africa remains scarce. The only specific training opportunity mentioned is a short course in aquaculture linked with the Gariep Dam in the Free State, with no information on what the course entails. In another passage, King mentions one South African student's experience in terms of China's influence on his attitude towards time management. A search on the AidData database yields only one additional result of artisan training for South African students at Tshwane University of Technology in 2007.

However, one particular instance has been referred to by a number of scholars. This is the RMB250 million development grant made during the Chinese president's visit to South Africa in 2007. The grant was originally aimed at building skills in the South African textile industry, but the project evolved from the request for a new technical college to the renovation of several established colleges. King states that South Africa wanted to be sure that the materials and the human resources deployed on the project would be sourced within South Africa. The outcome, however, was that a full three years after the offer of assistance in 2007, there has been very little action on the money offered.

Conclusion

This article shows the multi-faceted nature of the Sino-African educational engagement. Mainly due to the challenge of a lack of data, however, the actual value and impact of such engagement cannot be established. Similarly, although South Africa apparently holds a strategic position in China's overall Sino-African educational engagement framework, the paucity of data and implied lack of interest from scholars, makes the Sino-South African educational engagement scenario not only elusive, but also intriguing, calling for further explanation. ■

Author: Dr Ke Yu, post-doctoral fellow, Democracy, Governance and Service Delivery programme, HSRC.

This article is based on a chapter in Perspectives on South Africa-China Relations at 15 Years, *edited by Yazini April and Garth Shelton, AISA Publications, incorporated into the HSRC.*

[1] The presence of the education counsellor in South Africa is not to facilitate educational co-operation between the two countries, but to facilitate the process for Chinese students who wish to study in South Africa.

BACKYARD SHACKS AND THE URBAN HOUSING CRISIS: STOPGAP OR PROTOTYPE SOLUTION?

The number of households living in backyard dwellings increased by 55% during the previous decade, while the number living in free-standing shacks decreased by more than 120 000. For policies to effectively deal with the rapid growth in backyard shacks it is necessary to get behind the social processes at work, write *Jackie Borel-Saladin* and *Ivan Turok*.

Expanding the supply of decent housing in low- and middle-income countries is important because of its wide-ranging consequences for living standards, social stability and economic progress. Proper homes provide protection from the elements; privacy and self-respect; a place for study and personal development; an asset for households to invest in for security, and space for leisure activities and social interaction.

Depending on its location and affordability, housing can offer access to valuable economic opportunities, social infrastructure and other beneficial public and private facilities. The form, density and spatial arrangement of housing also matter for the functional efficiency of cities and the mobility of households, thereby affecting economic growth and social integration.

Finally, the design and character of housing influence jobs and livelihoods through the linkages to construction activity, the demand for building materials and household goods, and the supply of new infrastructure and premises for small-scale enterprises.

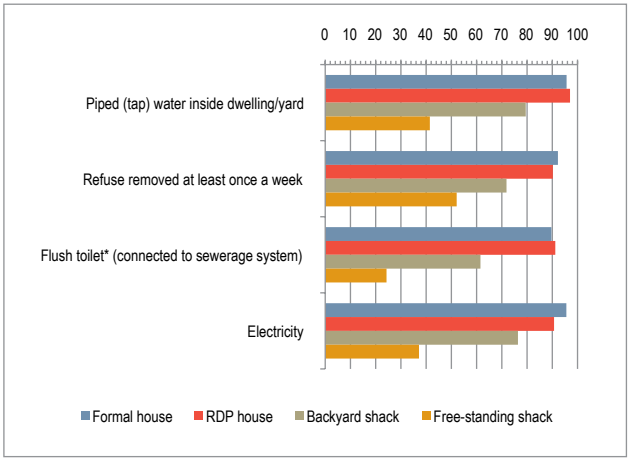
Rapid urban population growth makes it more difficult to provide sufficient, decent housing. The outcome of these factors tends to be the extensive production of informal dwellings using makeshift materials (shacks) in overcrowded settlements. South Africa is rather unusual in that much of the growth in informal housing during the last decade or so has taken the form of backyard shacks located within established townships, rather than free-standing shacks in outlying squatter areas. The numerical significance of this phenomenon became more apparent with the release of the 2011 population census data. This found that the number of households living in backyard dwellings increased by 253 400 to 713 000 during the previous decade (up 55%), while the number living in free-standing shacks decreased by 126 900 to 1 249 800. Yet the issue has been largely neglected by government policy.

To conduct the study, the Gauteng City Region Observatory's 2011 Gauteng Quality of Life Survey (QoL) was used. The purpose of the research was twofold. First, it sought to assess the positive and negative features of backyard shacks compared with other forms of housing, approaching this task mainly from the perspective of the household. Were backyarders more or less satisfied with their circumstances than people living in other dwelling types? Second, it tried to conceptualise the role of backyard shacks in the urban housing market, looking particularly at the strategies of households seeking to navigate their way into the urban system. Were backyard shacks a last resort for people ineligible for RDP housing and unable to find somewhere to erect a shack in an informal settlement (such as foreign or rural migrants), or were they a deliberate preference for people wanting better access to the urban labour market, educational facilities or other public amenities? A third possibility is that backyarders were the offspring of homeowners who were forced out of the main dwelling by overcrowding and who could not afford their own property. The general point is that it is necessary to get behind the social processes at work if policies are to be devised that stand a chance of being effective.

Findings

How did the conditions of life of backyarders compare with people living in free-standing shacks and formal housing? The evidence suggested backyard living conditions were somewhat better than free-standing shacks, but this was offset by the smaller amount of internal space. Backyarders had much better access to basic services than free-standing shacks, yet worse access than formal houses (Figure 1 on page 7). They tended to be slightly more satisfied with their neighbourhood than other shack dwellers, yet less satisfied than people in formal houses. This suggested backyard shacks were a step above free-standing shacks in the housing market, but well behind formal houses.

Figure 1: Access to basic services among shack dwellers

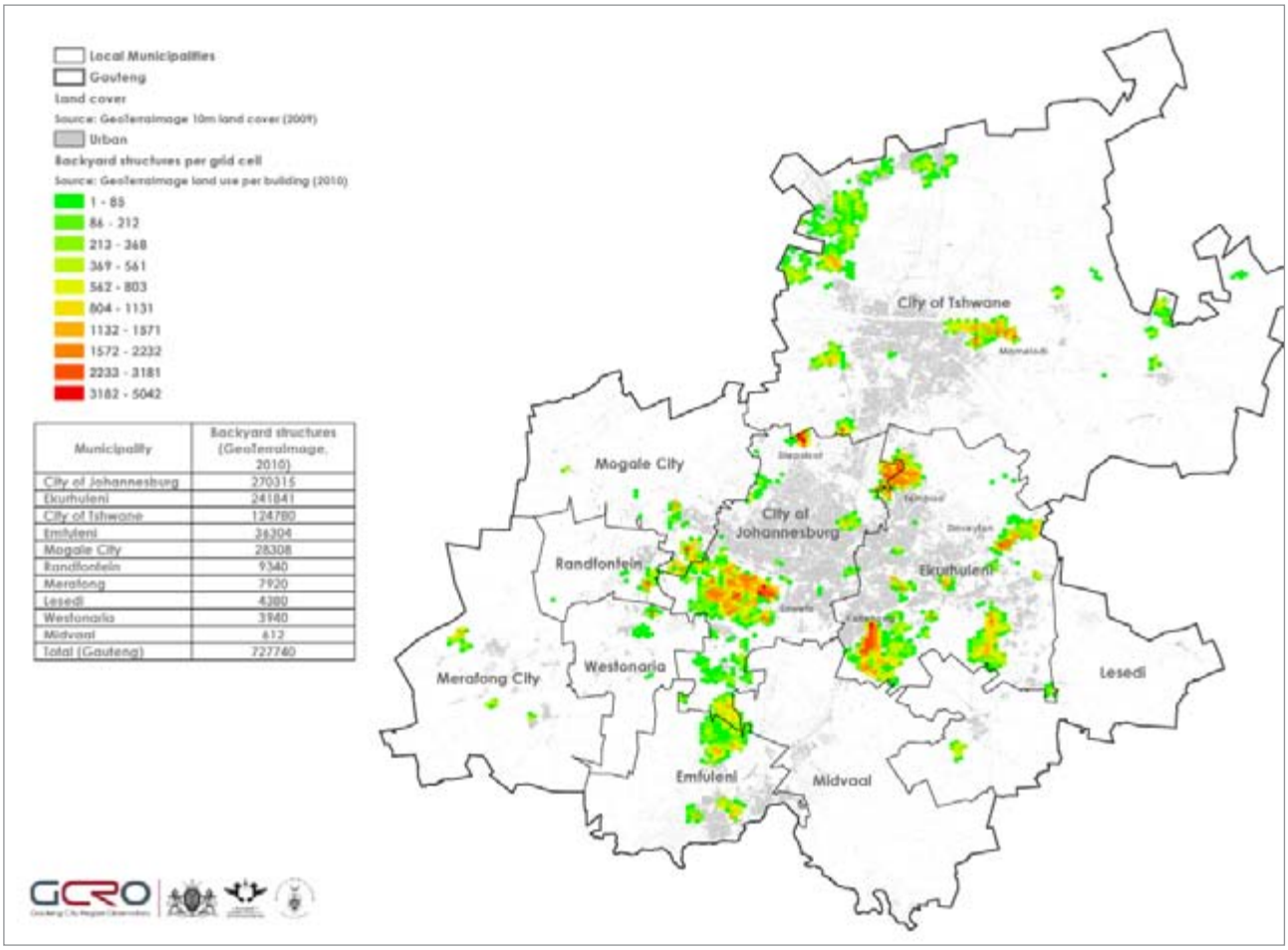


Source: Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) Gauteng Quality of life Survey, 2011.

Backyard shacks were slightly better located than free-standing shacks.

The issue of location was important in assessing the contribution of backyard shacks to urban integration and social inclusion (Figure 2). Evidence from the QoL survey suggested backyard shacks were slightly better located than free-standing shacks. However, it was not clear if they were better located than RDP houses. Maps of the distribution of backyard shacks showed they coincided closely with established townships. Both were poorly located in terms of access to formal job opportunities.

Figure 2: Backyard structures in Gauteng, 2010



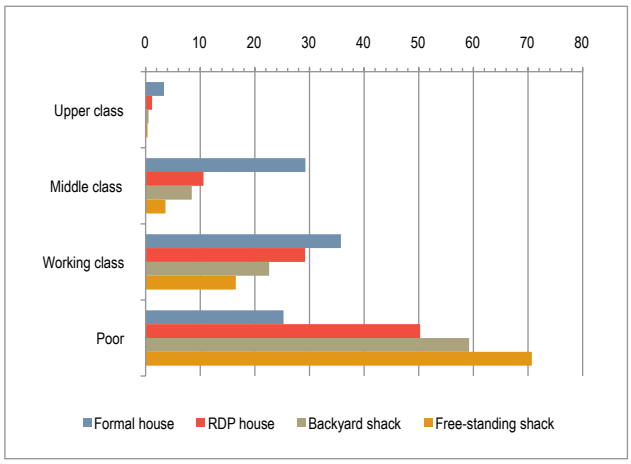
Municipality	Backyard structures (GeoTerraImage, 2010)
City of Johannesburg	270315
Ekurhuleni	241841
City of Tshwane	124780
Emfuleni	26304
Mogale City	28308
Randfontein	9340
Merafong	7920
Lesedi	4280
Westonaria	3940
Midvaal	612
Total (Gauteng)	727740

Source: GCRO Map of the Month, September 2013 http://www.gcro.ac.za/maps-gis/map-of-the-month.

The socioeconomic composition of backyarders is important in understanding the dynamic function of this segment of the housing market. The evidence uncovered in this section suggested backyard tenants were much more similar to the residents of informal settlements than to people living in formal housing (Figure 3 on page 8). Both groups of shack dwellers were relatively poor, low skilled and young. Almost two-thirds of them were migrants from outside Gauteng. This reinforced the proposition that backyard shacks were an alternative to free-standing shacks, performing a similar function in the urban housing market as a low-cost point of entry for people trying to improve their living standards, but without much success at this stage.

Both groups of shack dwellers were relatively poor, low skilled and young.

Figure 3: Household status of shack dwellers



Source: Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) Gauteng Quality of life Survey, 2011.

Government's neglect of the issue seems inappropriate given the scale of backyard shacks.

Conclusion

In some places and for some people, occupying a backyard may be the last choice for those unable to find alternative shelter and ineligible for government support, such as recent migrants with limited resources and social networks. In other places and for other groups, backyard shacks may be purposefully selected over shacks elsewhere because of their improved access to services on site. There are also other possible explanations not explored here, e.g. relatives and offspring of poor homeowners forced to move out by overcrowding in the main dwelling, linked with the general shortage of affordable urban housing. Cash-poor owners of formal houses may also sublet the main house and occupy a backyard structure themselves in order to generate some income. More detailed research is required to unpack these different processes and outcomes.

In terms of policy implications, the government's neglect of the issue seems inappropriate given the scale and rate of growth of backyard shacks. Some simple and inexpensive measures could be taken to make these makeshift structures more robust and to expand municipal services. It may be more cost effective to intensify existing townships and RDP settlements than to undertake large-scale site and service schemes beyond the urban edge.

Second, there are various negative neighbourhood externalities created by the growth of these structures that need to be regulated and managed in some way, in conjunction with the local community. Third, there are possible equity concerns surrounding the unequal treatment of families in different housing circumstances, in relation to free basic services, free homes and social grants.

A fourth point is that a differentiated phenomenon clearly requires a diverse policy response rather than a standard approach. Careful consideration must be given to the principles that should underlie a national policy towards informal housing, as well as the practical complications of implementation in different localities, including dealing with privately-owned land.

Finally, it is imperative that a policy towards backyard dwellings takes cognisance of the underlying issues of unemployment and poverty. The housing crisis cannot be addressed in isolation of the need for more jobs, greater skills and improved livelihoods. Investment in housing improvement, infrastructure and all the associated inputs could be a catalyst for a broader process of economic revitalisation and job creation. ■

Authors: Dr Borel-Saladin, researcher, Economic Performance and Development (EPD), HSRC; Professor Ivan Turok, acting executive director, EPD, HSRC.

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY: CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

The City of Johannesburg (CoJ) is one of the key contributors to the Gauteng and South African economies, and its economic growth rate is relatively superior to both the national and provincial levels. But growth projections from 2013 to 2016 are much lower than recorded in the past, says ***Selma Karuaihe***, which will impact on the city's ability to meet its own growth targets and the challenge of high youth unemployment.

Using secondary data, the CoJ study reviewed the city's economy at August 2013, with the purpose of guiding its rates and tariff policy interventions. The review covered the following areas: the city's demographic profile, employment conditions, service delivery indicators, the role and state of tourism, and crime.

> CoJ's economic growth rate was superior to both the national and provincial levels.

Key findings

Economic performance and unemployment

The 2008 financial crisis led to a global decline in economic activities, with South Africa and CoJ both going into a recession with growth rates of -1.3% and -1.5% respectively for 2009.The study findings showed that the CoJ economy was a key contributor to the Gauteng and South African economies, with an average of about 16% and 45% of gross value added (GVA) respectively. GVA is a measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.

The CoJ's economic growth rate was relatively superior to both the national and provincial levels in all periods (Table 1). Three distinct growth periods were identified, namely the pre-commodity boom period (1997–1999); the commodity boom period (2000–2007), and the global economic crisis period (2008–2011). The forecasted growth of around 4% for 2012–2016 is below the national target of 5.4% required to create 11 million jobs by 2030, according to the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030.

Table 1: Shares of gross value added growth rates for South Africa, Gauteng and CoJ

Period	South Africa	Gauteng	CoJ
1997–1999	2.00%	2.30%	4.90%
2000–2007	4.40%	4.90%	4.80%
2008–2011	2.20%	2.50%	2.70%
2012–2016*	3.60%	3.70%	3.80%

Source: Constructed from Global Insight REX Data, April 2013

In terms of other metropolitan municipalities, the CoJ had the highest GVA followed by the City of Cape Town, eThekwini (Durban) and the City of Tshwane (Pretoria) between 1997 and 2012. Future predictions show that only the CoJ and the City of Tshwane are expected to grow more than 4% between 2013 and 2016.

At the regional level[1], Regions A (Midrand/Diepsloot), B (Randburg/Rosebank), C (Roodepoort) and E (Alexandra and Sandton) recorded growth rates of more than 5% between 1997 and 1999, with Region A boasting a high rate of 8.9% for that period.

[1] Region A (Midrand/Diepsloot); Region B (Randburg/Rosebank); Region C (Roodepoort); Region D (Soweto); Region E (Alexandra and Sandton); Region F (inner city/southern J'oburg); and Region G (deep south/Ennerdale/Orange Farm).

Between 1997 and 1999, Region D (Soweto) recorded a zero growth rate, followed by Region G (deep south/Ennerdale/Orange Farm) at 1.2% and Region F (inner city/southern Jo'burg) at 3.0%. The regional economic performance highlighted spatial disparities, an indication of the city nodal areas that need attention.

Growth projections for the period 2013 to 2016 were much lower than recorded by CoJ regions in the past, which will impact on the city's ability to meet its own growth targets and meet the challenge of high youth unemployment as well as the national targets of creating the required jobs. The findings further showed a lack of diversification of the city's economy, which was concentrated around a few dominant sectors such as finance, manufacturing, trade and services.

The cost of living

In Mecer's 2012 global ranking of the most expensive cities in the world, CoJ was ranked 154 out of a total of 209 cities surveyed, followed by Cape Town at 179. This was relatively better than some other African cities (for example Luanda was ranked second, N'Djamena eighth and Libreville 20th). At 154th on the list, CoJ was one of the least expensive cities in the world, and policy makers would do well to take advantage of that in boosting its economy.

The cost of doing business

The World Bank measures the ease of doing business according to 10 categories[2]. In 2013, South Africa was ranked 39th out of 185 countries – and second to Mauritius in terms of ease of doing business in Africa, followed by Rwanda, Botswana and Kenya at ranks 3, 4 and 10 respectively. In the BRICS countries, South Africa is ranked second after China, followed by Russia, Brazil and India. These findings show that, generally, South Africa presents good opportunities for doing business, which the CoJ should capitalise on.

Demographics

CoJ is the most populated city in the country, which can be attributed to its role as the economic hub of South Africa and the African continent. Within the CoJ regions, Region D (Soweto) had the largest population share (24%) relative to other regions, with a positive growth rate for all metropolitan cities from 1996 to 2011. There were high levels of urbanisation in most metropolitan cities. This, along with rising migration to the city from South Africa and other parts of Africa and the world, influenced levels of income inequality, which also increased over this period. The city recorded a decline in the percentage of people living in poverty from 2009 to 2012, with Region G (deep south/Ennerdale/Orange Farm) carrying the brunt of poverty.

Service delivery: household infrastructure

The findings on service delivery showed that despite significant progress made since 1994, challenges related to housing, sanitation and water still needed to be addressed. CoJ has set targets to achieve better service delivery for its residents. These are in line with national service delivery targets.

Overall, areas and regions with high levels of poverty tended to lack access to services, particularly in areas with large informal settlements. Plans put in place by the city to address these challenges included: (a) sustainable and integrated delivery of water, sanitation, energy and waste; (b) ensuring ecomobility through the promotion of mass public transportation, and (c) creating sustainable human settlements through spatial planning, economic and social investment.

Labour dynamics

Overall, CoJ, like the rest of the country, faced challenges of high unemployment and inequality (in some regions) in the face of a slow and volatile global economic environment. The city's unemployment rate has increased in recent years (about 25%), while youth unemployment was estimated to be more than 30%. Nevertheless, employment in the informal sector grew drastically between 1996 and 2011 in all the metropolitan municipalities, with CoJ recording growth of approximately 210% during the same period. The city's highest and fastest growing informal sector was in Region F (inner city).

CoJ households were living beyond their means.

Household income and expenditure

All the CoJ regions recorded increases in personal income between 2008 and 2011. However, the aggregated data may hide inter-regional and intra-regional disparities between high-income earning communities from low-income earning sub-regions. For example, Sandton and Alexandra are in the same region but the disparities in their income levels are not adequately reflected, although from physical observation it is clear that most high-income earners are in Sandton, while most low-income earners are in Alexandra.

All the regions performed relatively well in terms of the buying power index. Despite inter-regional disparities, patterns of household income showed that previously disadvantaged regions such as Soweto fared much better than expected in terms of income by category. This could be attributed to the fact that, at the end of apartheid, disadvantaged communities had access to income opportunities.

Other factors included a reluctance to move to wealthier regions because of prohibitive costs of living and relatively high property rates in previously advantaged regions. However, the number of households decreased with higher levels of income. Expenditure patterns showed low-income households spent a higher percentage of their incomes on basic services such as accommodation, food, transport, fuel and energy, reflecting inter- and intra-regional socioeconomic disparities across regions. In general, findings revealed that CoJ households were living beyond their means, as the amount of total expenditure exceeded their annual incomes.

[2] They include: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, obtaining electricity, registration of property, obtaining credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

Tourism in the City of Johannesburg

During the last few decades, tourism has become an important economic and social activity in the national and global economies and its role needs to be supported at all levels of government, including CoJ. Both domestic and international tourism remained important to the CoJ economy in terms of revenue and foreign exchange earnings, and generation of employment and business opportunities. Data showed that tourism spend in CoJ was expected to reach R27 billion in 2012, making Johannesburg the second most visited destination city in Africa, according to the MasterCard Global Destination Cities Index of that year.

Crime

The relationship between crime and economic growth is emerging as an important area of inquiry among academics, policy makers and politicians, stemming from fraudulent borrowing (classified as a financial crime) during the 2008/2009 global financial crisis. This is important for South Africa as it is usually perceived as a high crime country, and more efforts are required both at the city and national levels to fight crime.

Although declining over time (2000–2011), the CoJ recorded the highest number (more than 15 000) of robberies with aggravating circumstances by metro in 2011. Some studies[3] have confirmed that high murder areas are often associated with low economic growth. In terms of regional disparities, Region D (Soweto) and Region F (inner city/southern Jo'burg) experienced a high number of murders, relative to other regions, while Region B (Randburg/Rosebank) reported the lowest number of murder crimes between 2000 and 2011. The implication of high crime rates is that resources meant to strengthen economic growth and development are diverted to crime prevention measures and infrastructure. ■

Author: Dr Selma Karuaihe, senior research manager, Economic Performance and Development programme, HSRC.
The full report, The City of Johannesburg (CoJ) Economic Overview: 2013 A review of the state of the City's economy and other key indicators, by Selma Karuaihe et al is available on http://bit.ly/13KRrj9

[3] See Glaeser, E.L., 2005. *The Skilled City.*

THE EFFECT OF **DISTANCE AND COMMUNICATIONS COSTS** ON INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE

Evans Mupela looks at the cross-sectional patterns of export intensity on the continent in relation to distance and costs of information communications technology (ICT)[1], and finds that both play a significant role in the realisation of higher trade intensity among African countries.

Communications costs are an important aspect of the barriers to trade, often referred to as trade costs. These are the costs that must be overcome to actualise trade transactions. In other words, all the costs incurred in getting goods to the final users other than the costs involved in producing the goods themselves.

The higher these costs, the more difficult it is to carry out a trade transaction and the smaller the volume of trade. Barriers to trade such as transport costs, exchange rates, freight charges and border-related trade barriers have been studied in the past, but less so the impact of the cost of information gathering and the transmission of messages. These have often been neglected or have been subsumed under transport costs or border-related trade barriers.

To model these costs separately is important, as the share of services in world trade has increased

[1] Hereafter referred to as communications costs.

dramatically over the last two decades and advances in communications have made distance seem less important in the setup of trade transactions. The purpose of the study, *Communication costs and trade in sub Saharan Africa: a gravity approach*, was to investigate whether high communications costs between countries had a negative impact on the volume of trade among sub-Saharan African countries.

Intra-African trade suffers from poor international transport infrastructure and high communication costs.

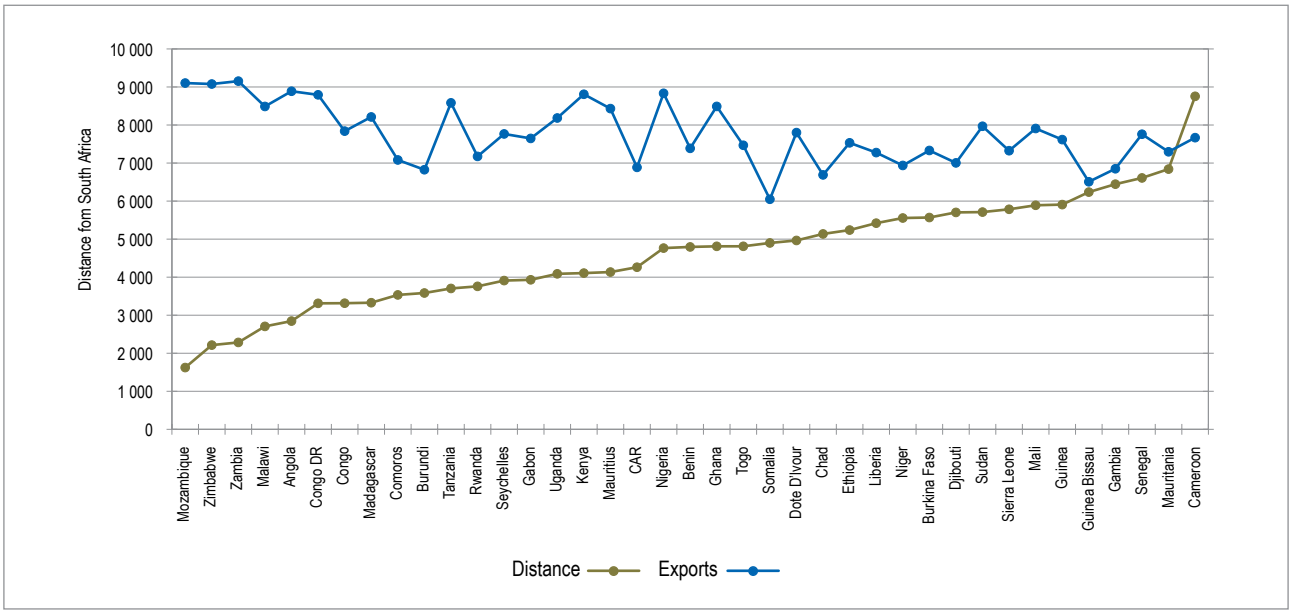
Methods

The study used a gravity setup to empirically test the hypothesis that high communications costs in this region had a negative impact on the volume of trade between African countries.

The gravity model of trade in international economics predicts bilateral trade flows based on the economic sizes (often using GDP measurements) and distance between two countries. This model predicts that trade will be more frequent between countries that are closer to each other than with those further away. The gravity tendency is likely to weaken when trade with bigger economies outside Africa is taken into account, for example when former colonial ties result in trade relations with distant countries.

Intra-African trade suffers from poor international transport infrastructure and high communication costs. It has recently been shown that communication costs in Africa are several times higher than those in South Asia (Figure 1).

Figure 1: South Africa



The study focused on the effects among countries in sub-Saharan Africa to eliminate as far as possible the effects of former colonial ties.

The methods used, therefore, involved isolating communications costs and looking at the cost of gathering, transmitting and receiving information across international barriers through international telephone and internet services. These were represented by the costs of broadband and international phone calls, which are the communications costs that are likely to affect international trade.

International calling rates were measured in US dollars per minute while internet bandwidth was measured in dollars per megabit per second (Mbps), which represented the variable cost aspect of communication.

Megabit is widely used when referring to data transfer rates of computer networks or telecommunications systems. Network transfer rates and download speeds often use the megabit as the amount transferred per time unit, e.g. a 100 Mbps (megabit per second) fast-ethernet connection, or a 10 Mbps internet access service, whereas the sizes of data units (files) transferred over these networks are often measured in megabytes. To achieve a transfer rate of one megabyte per second, one needs a network connection with a transfer rate of eight megabits per second.

(Source: www.wikipedia.org)

Results

The results showed that distance and communication costs mattered for trade in sub-Saharan Africa. The overall result seemed to be that distance affected export intensity negatively as did the cost of fixed and mobile lines and broadband communication in both coastal and landlocked countries.

Figure 2 shows strong gravity tendencies for trade among sub-Saharan countries[2]. The figure shows that the total volume of trade from South Africa and Zambia decreased with distance from the exporting country.

This trend was replicated to varying degrees in other countries.

Figure 2: Zambia

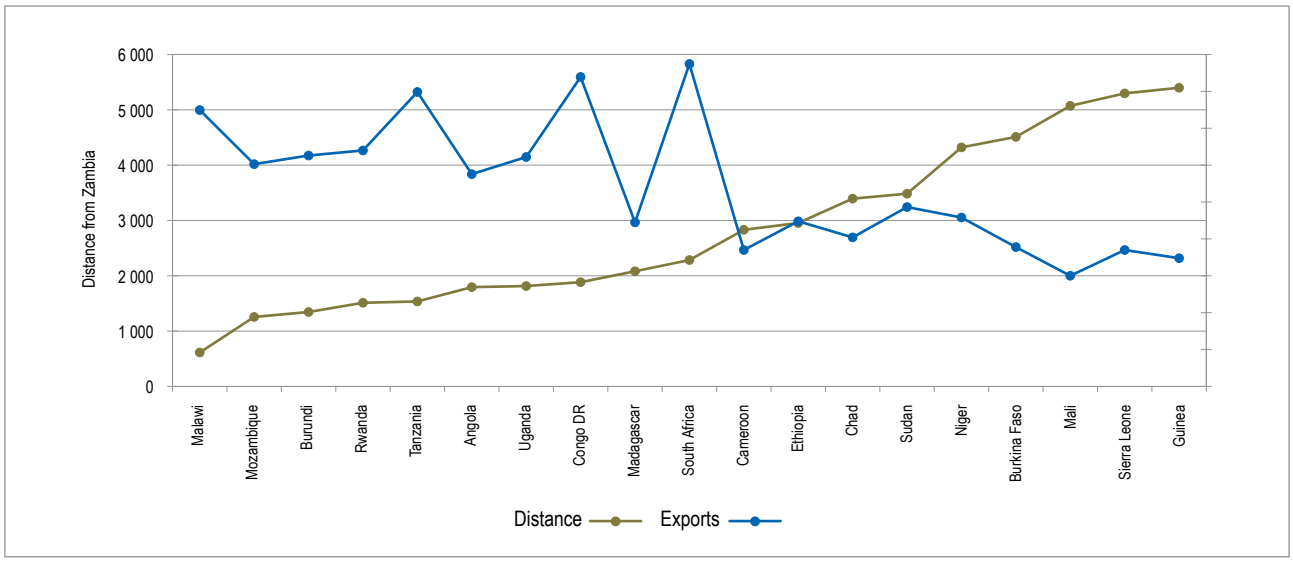


Figure 3

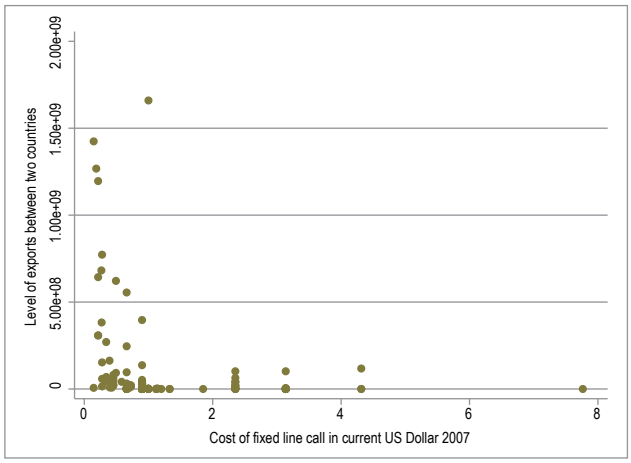


Figure 3 shows the scatter plot for the sub-Sahara region. Exports were generally very low in countries with high calling rates per minute. The scatter plot shows a clear pattern of high bilateral call charges and low exports, and a general trend of low bilateral calling charges and high exports. Although there are a lot of countries in the low cost/low export area of the plot, there is not a single country in the high cost/high export area. This pattern is consistent with the regression results in the study.

In conclusion

By adding variables representing the cost of international connectivity to a traditional gravity equation, we find that international communication costs have a significant negative effect on the volume of trade in sub-Saharan Africa. This implies that efforts aimed at reducing the cost of international communications in Africa may contribute to the reduction of trade friction between countries in this region and an increase in export intensity among these countries.

International communication costs have a significant negative effect on the volume of trade.

Affordable international connectivity coupled with good transport infrastructure would have a positive impact on the total volumes of trade between African countries, especially where there are great distances between countries.

Given present market conditions, the indirect effect of the existing infrastructure of satellites and optical fibre gateways has a negative influence on trade, as it results in high international calling rates and high broadband connectivity costs. This study provides a foundation for arguments for local African investments in both technologies and the development of policies that will reduce international communications costs across the board in Africa. ■

Author: Dr Evans Mupela, post-doctoral research fellow in the Economic Performance and Development research programme, HSRC.

[2] Gravity tendency refers to the tendency of countries to trade less and less with countries that are further away from them geographically.

The Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) commissioned the HSRC to lead and co-ordinate research to inform its task of developing a 'credible institutional mechanism for skills planning'. This is regarded as a critical outcome to better promote the national priority of a skilled and capable workforce that would achieve an inclusive growth path, as was agreed between the minister of higher education and training and the presidency.

A consortium consisting of the HSRC, the Development Policy Research Unit (UCT) and the Centre for Researching Education and Labour (Wits) has been established to drive the research agenda, known as the Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (LMIP).

To enhance the connections between research and policy, the LMIP reports monthly on emerging research findings.

SKILLS IN THE SPOTLIGHT

This Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (LMIP) report looks at the outcome of its audit of a selection of government databases in assessing their relevance in skills planning, and at its recent report on the labour demand and skills trends shaping the employment landscape.

Database audit to improve skills planning information in South Africa

LMIP undertook a database audit in 20 government entities including national government departments, provincial government premiers' offices, and local government authorities. The aim was to investigate the relevance of identified databases to skills planning, particularly on the demand side, as well as to assess options for integration with other databases.

> The audit found there was a need for DHET to pursue collaboration...

The audit revealed that databases had different levels of relevance and usability. These included datasets that:

- Were relevant and immediately usable, such as the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarterly Employment Survey and General Household Survey from Statistics South Africa.
- Were highly relevant and required some preparation, such as the Unemployment Insurance Fund database from the Department of Labour.
- Contained relevant variables but were currently undergoing validation and cleaning before they could be utilised, such as the population register in the Department of Home Affairs.
- Were in the early stages of evolution and would require further development (e.g. in terms of completeness) before they could be used, such as a new farmer database in the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

The audit found there was a need for the Department of Higher Education and Training to pursue collaboration and implement memoranda of agreements to formalise database development and sharing with other government entities, which would lead to broadening the base of data available for skills planning.

New LMIP report unpacks current labour demand and skills trends

Occupational shifts and shortages: skills challenges facing the South African economy is the title of a recent LMIP report that examines labour demand trends and returns to skills (i.e. wages) during the 2000s. The key finding is that global competition, increasing capital intensity and technological change, along with primary sector job losses, have all contributed to greater skills intensity in employment over the period.

The effect of this has been a rise in relative wages of more highly-skilled workers and increased pressure on the relative wages of those in occupations that are more vulnerable to these forces.

> The current growth path exacerbates the mismatch in the skills profiles of labour demand and supply.

This confirms the view that the current growth path exacerbates the mismatch in the skills profiles of labour demand and supply, and reinforces inequality.

Unemployment cannot be effectively addressed without a significant reorientation of the growth trajectory towards activities and sectors that demand lower skilled workers. Where employment and remuneration have been under particular pressure – in routine work and onsite occupations – a range of policies may be required to support job creation, with a focus on improving training in these lower- and middle-tier occupations essential to coping with competitive and technological pressures. ■

AIDS: LIVING BETWEEN THE LINES

HIV feeds on discrimination, writes ***Pierre Brouard, Dawie Nel*** and ***Allanise Cloete***.

In the Western Cape, HIV infection was first characterised by male to male transmission, and during the early 1980s considered a 'homosexual' epidemic. The epidemic, among what is epidemiologically termed men who have sex with men (MSM), was not taken seriously by the apartheid government, partly because same-sex sexuality was punishable under the law.

Historically, targeted sexual health information and services for MSM have been largely undertaken by the country's few lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) organisations. Often working with financial and resource constraints, and hampered by a lack of comprehensive and country-wide evidence of the scope and scale of HIV in MSM and other marginalised (and often minority) populations, such work has needed support and resources. This has begun to emerge, with larger HIV organisations taking on MSM projects and building a national agenda and programmatic base.

It is therefore imperative that this work is informed by HIV surveillance that documents HIV prevalence among MSM; addresses related behavioural, social and structural drivers; advocates for HIV prevention programmes to be specifically tailored to the needs of MSM and their networks and communities, and redresses the imbalances and neglect of the past.

> Criminal activity and transactional sex may be informed by a lack of access to money, education and decent life opportunities.

The HSRC released the results of the South African Marang Men's Project, which measured levels of HIV among MSM in South Africa on 11 November. In Cape Town, of the 286 MSM surveyed, an overall HIV prevalence of 22.3% was recorded. In Johannesburg, among 349 MSM, an HIV prevalence estimate of 26.8% was found. These high HIV prevalence estimates demonstrated that MSM was among the hardest hit by the HIV epidemic in these two cities.

In our study, we used a sampling method that allowed us to systematically access members of traditionally hard-to-reach target populations who were otherwise not easy to connect with (i.e. those who did not frequent public venues, who did not access facility-based services or who were not in contact with outreach workers). Using this method we were able to survey hidden populations within minority groups. For instance, the Marang Men's Project found high estimates of previous incarceration and of 'selling sex to men' in these two cities.

> Same-sex identities and practices are still widely perceived as 'unAfrican'.

Both contexts reflect challenges for equal and fairly negotiated sex, a factor in increasing vulnerability to HIV. They also raise questions about social inequality – both criminal activity and transactional sex may be informed, partly at least, by a lack of access to money, resources, education and decent life opportunities. Of course sex work can be a choice, and the criminalisation of sex work does not help the HIV epidemic, but where it is accompanied by inadequate support and resources for protection against HIV remains a risk. These social and economic vulnerabilities experienced by the men recruited into the study might go some way towards explaining the high estimates of HIV infection reported in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

In spite of our constitutional protections and progressive laws and policies, social attitudes towards MSM remain negative. Same-sex identities and practices are still

widely perceived as 'unAfrican' and are frowned upon or socially marginalised. Ongoing reports of violence and discrimination towards MSM who may appear gender non-conforming (these are often men who identify as gay) show that constitutional protections may not shield these men from harm.

This situation is often worsened by the attitudes and practices of public servants, including police, health workers and educators, both in basic and higher education contexts. The Marang Men's Project found unusually high estimates of police discrimination due to sexual identification among respondents in Cape Town.

As a result, many men who engage in same-sex relationships may do so secretively while still fulfilling their expected heterosexual gender roles and responsibilities, while others are excluded from accessing services that are their right as citizens. But some MSM may also self-exclude from health and other services, not only because they perceive these as unhelpful, but because their internalisation of negative attitudes may mean they feel they do not deserve equal treatment. This 'internalised' prejudice also goes some way to explain various forms of sexual risk taking, and sexual partner choices and variety.

All these factors may hamper HIV prevention and support efforts, since sexual relationships may remain 'hidden'; vital health and other services may be avoided; campaign messages may be denied or ignored; harmful choices may be made, and rights may not be claimed.

HIV feeds on prejudice and discrimination.

In light of this, a policy and programmatic agenda would thus need to do some of the following. Firstly, it would need to address the human rights of MSM (along with other sexual and gender minorities) as equal citizens of our country. In a sense, HIV feeds on prejudice and discrimination. Secondly, there is a need for more in-depth research on, and insight into, hidden populations within minority groups such as those found in the Marang Men's Project.

Social inequality is a key driver of HIV.

These findings tell us social inequality is a key driver of HIV, and this requires a response from the government if it is to meet its mandate of a better life for all South Africans. ■

Authors: Pierre Brouard, Centre for the Study of AIDS, University of Pretoria; Dawie Nel, OUT LGBTI Wellbeing; and Allanise Cloete, PhD intern, HSRC

MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION IN THE EASTERN CAPE

Spatial patterns of poverty and multiple deprivation are not random. Spatial distribution reflects the outcome of a number of dynamic social processes and factors, including migration; availability and cost of living space; community preferences, and current and historical policies, assert *Michael Noble, Gemma Wright* and *Wanga Zembe-Mkabile*.

These processes and factors are particularly important in South Africa where the spatial legacy of apartheid means poor South Africans are spatially concentrated and tend to reside either in former racially segregated 'townships' around cities created or confirmed as a result of the Group Areas Acts 1950-1966, or in former homelands created in colonial times and further promulgated under the Bantu Authorities Act 1951. There is a growing concern that the former homeland areas are being left behind, yet there are very few data sources that enable spatial analysis of deprivation to be undertaken at sub-provincial level.

Drawing on experiences of developing indices of multiple deprivation to inform policy development in both developed and developing countries, the Southern African Social Policy Research Institute (SASPRI) recently developed a ward-level measure of multiple deprivation using the 2011 Census of Population. Because the measure, called the South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011 (SAIMD 2011), reveals deprivation at ward level, it enables analysis of deprivation at sub-provincial and sub-municipality levels.

SAIMD 2011 comprised four domains or dimensions of deprivation: material deprivation, employment deprivation, education deprivation and living environment deprivation. These were combined with equal weights to produce an SAIMD score for each ward in South Africa. Table 1 on page 17 shows the indicators comprising the SAIMD 2011 domains.

Table 1: Indicators and domains of the South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011 (SAIMD)

Material deprivation domain	Employment deprivation domain	Education deprivation domain	Living environment deprivation domain
% of households with: • no fridge, or • no cell and no landline, or • no TV and no radio.	% of working age people who are: • unemployed (narrow definition), or • unemployed (broad definition).	% of 18–64 year olds who: • have no schooling at secondary level or higher.	% of the total population who: • have inadequate water supply, or • have inadequate sanitation, or • do not use electricity as main source for lighting, or • live in a shack.
Domains scores ranked, transformed to an exponential distribution and combined with equal weights			
The SAIMD 2011			

Table 2: Population weighted average ward rank of the SAIMD 2011 for each province in South Africa

Province code	Province	Population weighted average rank (where lowest rank = most deprived)	Rank (where 1 = most deprived)
2	Eastern Cape	1 572	1
9	Limpopo	1 772	2
6	North West	2 016	3
5	KwaZulu-Natal	2 020	4
3	Northern Cape	2 312	5
8	Mpumalanga	2 318	6
4	Free State	2 611	7
7	Gauteng	3 275	8
1	Western Cape	3 339	9

Why is this important? The SAIMD enables deprivation to be profiled for each ward in the country in an accessible way. Each domain is expressed as a simple proportion of either households (material deprivation domain) or of the 'at risk' population (the other three domains). So, it is possible to say that for any given ward in the country, w% of its households are materially deprived; x% of the adult population are employment deprived; y% of the adult population are education deprived; and z% of the population are living environment deprived.

Although the SAIMD 2011 is calculated at ward level, it is also possible to summarise it at province level by averaging the ranks of the SAIMD score for each ward in the province, taking into account the population size of each ward (Table 2).

When analysing the data at local municipality level, it emerges that of the 10 most multiply deprived local municipalities in South Africa, five were in the Eastern Cape (Ntabankulu, Port St Johns, Mbizana, Ngquza Hill, Engcobo) and five were in KwaZulu-Natal (Msinga, Vulamehlo, Maphumulo, Umhlabuyalingana and Nkandla).

> Almost a third of wards in the Eastern Cape were in the most deprived decile nationally.

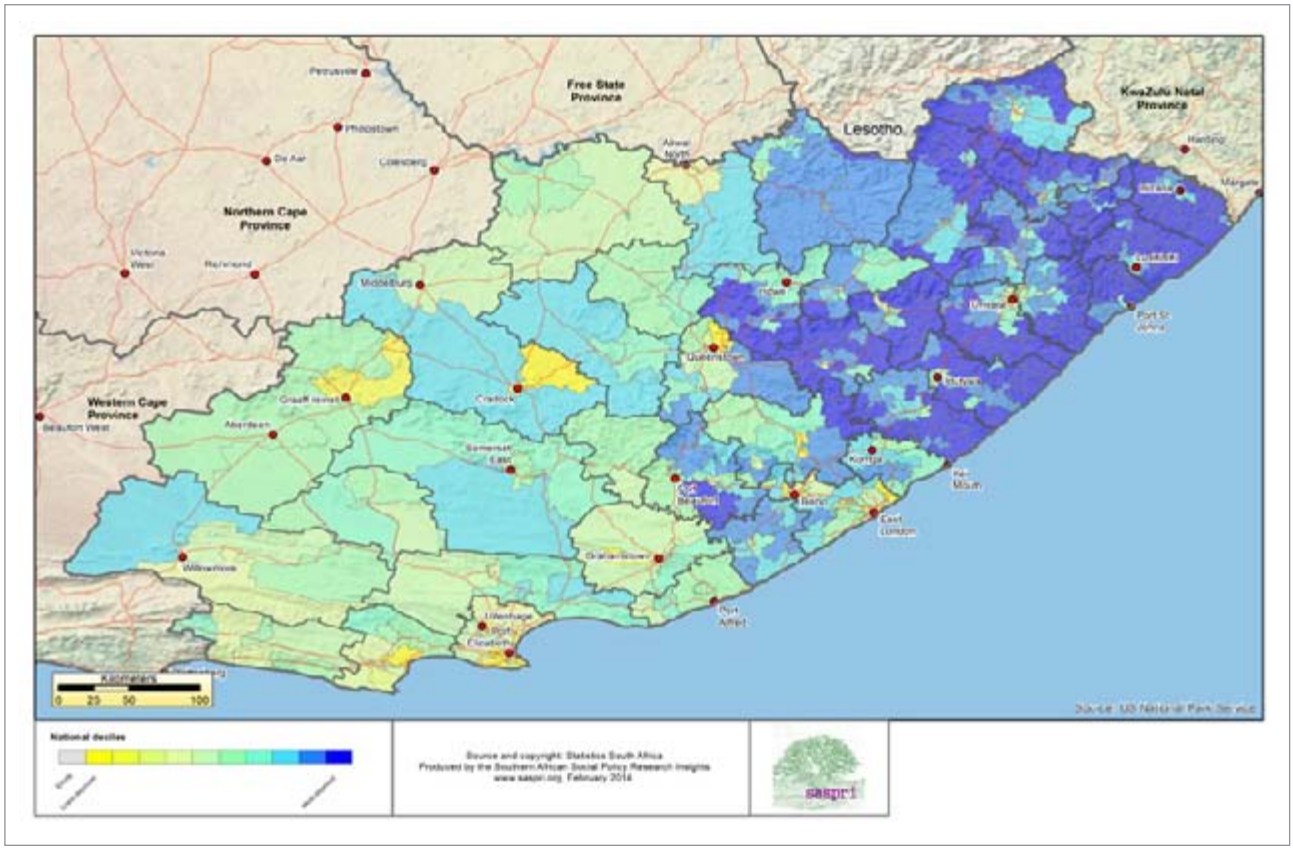
In order to map the ward-level data, all the wards in South Africa were divided into 10 equal groups (deciles) based on their SAIMD score. The most deprived wards were shaded deep blue with a gradation through to yellow for the least deprived wards. At ward level, almost a third of wards in the Eastern Cape (31%) were in the most deprived decile nationally (Table 3 on page 18).

Table 3: The percentage of each province's wards in the most deprived decile and the most deprived quintile of the SAIMD 2011

Province	N wards	N in 10% most deprived	N in 20% most deprived	% in 10% most deprived	% in 20% most deprived
Western Cape	387	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	715	222	336	31.1	47.0
Northern Cape	194	3	18	1.5	9.3
Free State	317	0	3	0	0.9
KwaZulu-Natal	828	173	313	20.9	37.8
North West	383	20	74	5.2	19.3
Gauteng	508	3	4	0.6	0.8
Mpumalanga	402	2	19	0.5	4.7
Limpopo	543	4	88	0.7	16.2

Figure 1, a map of the Eastern Cape, blatantly shows that 20 years after the advent of democracy in South Africa, the former homelands continue to bear the brunt of poverty and multiple deprivation in South Africa. The former Transkei and Ciskei homelands are clearly depicted and are predominantly in the most deprived decile nationally. The extent of deprivation in these former homelands is explored in more detail in the full report.

Figure 1:



By documenting this spatial distribution at small-area level, the challenge of the former homelands, particularly in the Eastern Cape, is brought to the fore. As well as being used to encourage thought and debate about how to ensure that the former homelands are not left behind, policy makers can more effectively target resources and policies to complement mainstream services in such highly deprived areas. This process can be further enhanced by analysing not only the overall index of multiple deprivation but also the component domains, and so obtain a more nuanced picture.

This article is based on a 16 October 2014 research seminar hosted by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) in collaboration with the HSRC, SASPRI, the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Rhodes University, and the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development (PSPPD) in the presidency. Presentations and related documents can be downloaded at http://www.pan.org.za/node/9711. ■

Authors: Professor Michael Noble, executive director of SASPRI and honorary fellow at the HSRC; Dr Gemma Wright, research director, SASPRI; and Dr Wanga Zembe-Mkabile, director and research fellow, SASPRI.

THE SAIMD AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

The Indices on Multiple Deprivation (SAIMD) provided the Department of Social Development (DSD) in its 'war against poverty' with information to profile specific households in areas that experienced extreme deprivation and where interventions were needed, DSD deputy director-general Dr Wiseman Magasela told delegates at the research seminar of his department's experience in using SAIMD for policy development and implementation.

SAIMD was used to identify areas needing intervention; households were then profiled and referrals made to the relevant government departments for specific interventions. An innovation was the principle of 'localised universalisation', prompted by SAIMD. Essentially this implied there was no need for a means test when SAIMD showed that everyone in a certain area was poor. Any inclusion error was small enough to be unimportant when compared to the administration costs of the means test.

A very important application of the SAIMD was to enable the department to send mobile trucks into rural areas to register and process grants to ensure the poor families that qualified for the grants were able to access them, Magasela said.

The department provides nearly R10 billion to non-profit organisations in the country for welfare and related services. Using SAIMD, the department mapped where NPOs provided services, and found they were mostly in the urban areas and not in the rural municipalities where poverty was most severe. Based on this outcome, the department imposed a 'transformation agenda' on the NPO sector to create a presence in those high-need areas as indicated by the SAIMD.

The indices were also used to determine where early childhood development centres (ECD) should be established, and where local offices of the South Africa Social Security Agency should be situated.

Magasela said DSD was exploring how social grants could be leveraged for social and economic development. One of the options considered by the department was to use social co-operatives at the local level to do bulk buying.

'There are many small towns in South Africa that survive on transfers from social grants as a main income stream, which creates a conveyor belt scenario where the grants come in, and 70% of the grant is utilised within four hours to buy from the local merchant. We pay R120 billion per year in social grants. Over 10 years it would be more than a trillion rand,' he explained.

The department needed to look at innovative ideas that would bring about radical socioeconomic transformation for beneficiaries of the social grants and better outcomes for local communities as directed by SAIMD, with a strong focus on former homeland areas, Magasela said.

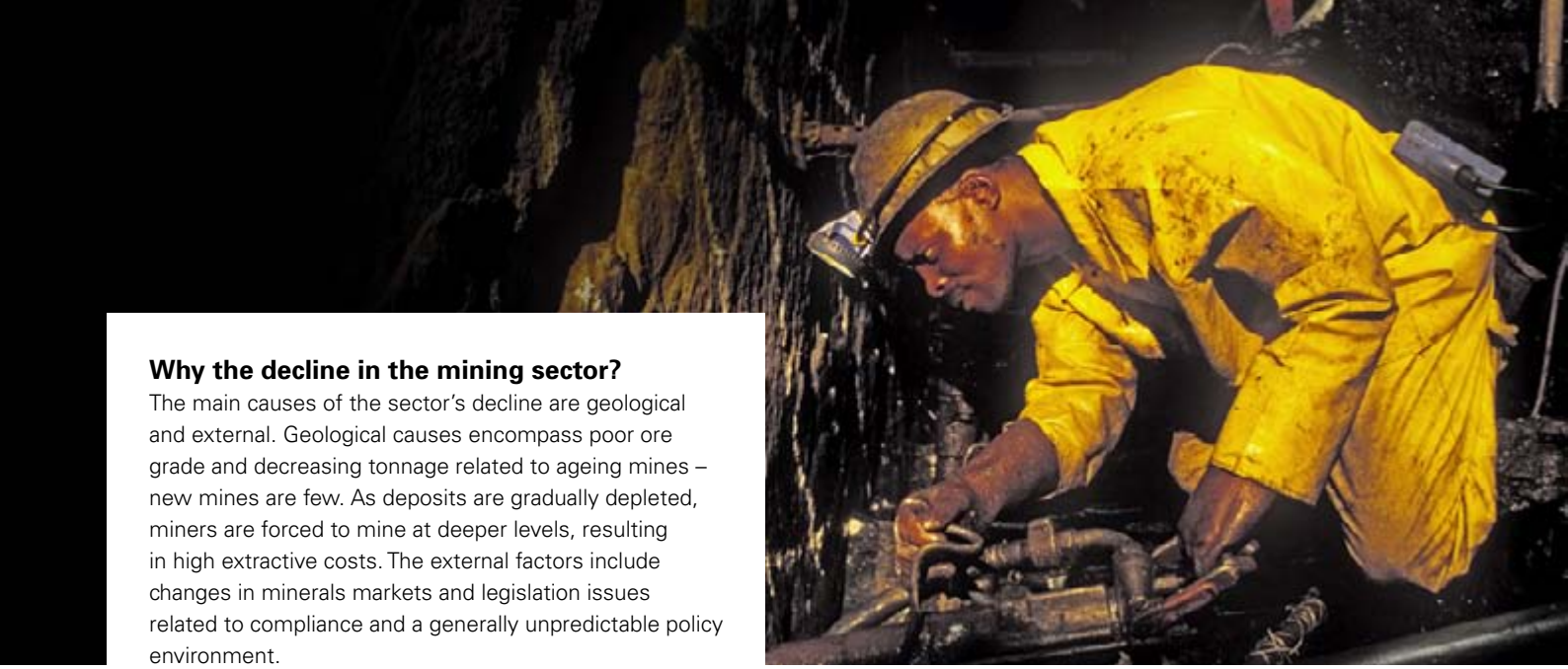
TROUBLE IN THE MINING SECTOR: FINDING A WAY OUT

It does not take an analyst to tell us that the South African mining sector is in deep trouble, from wildcat labour unrests to a general decline in production and contribution to the economy. ***Tendai Gwatidzo*** and ***Miracle Ntuli*** presented their thoughts on the origin of the sector's maladies and proposed some remedies at a recent HSRC seminar.

The importance of salvaging the South African mining sector is borne out of its massive economic contribution. It is the top global producer of platinum metals and chrome ore, and ranks among the top three global producers of manganese ore and titanium. According to a Citigroup report, the sector's reserves are estimated at approximately US$2.5 trillion, indicating that it still has a lot of potential.

The sector's economic contribution includes worker employment, export earnings and government revenue. Its workforce comprises around half a million people. If we assume a modest dependence ratio of 1: 4, the number of direct beneficiaries climbs to about two million.

The sector generates vast amounts of government revenue through taxes and royalties. It raises around 30% of the country's export earnings, and contributes 5% to GDP. This contribution is amplified if one considers mining's forward and backward linkages with the rest of the economy.



Why the decline in the mining sector?
The main causes of the sector's decline are geological and external. Geological causes encompass poor ore grade and decreasing tonnage related to ageing mines – new mines are few. As deposits are gradually depleted, miners are forced to mine at deeper levels, resulting in high extractive costs. The external factors include changes in minerals markets and legislation issues related to compliance and a generally unpredictable policy environment.

Mining sector strikes are becoming more frequent and longer in duration.

Labour unrest

Mining sector strikes are becoming more frequent and longer in duration. The 2012 platinum strike, which disrupted production and saw the death of more than 40 people, was followed by the 2014 AMCU-led strike, which lasted more than five months. It is estimated that Anglo American Platinum, Lonmin and Impala Platinum incurred combined revenue losses of more than R20 billion and workers lost about 47% of their yearly wages. These also affected the country's GDP, contributing to a 0.6% GDP decline in the first quarter of 2014. The concomitant decline in mining's export revenue saw the rand weaken significantly and the current account deficit balloon. Since there was no estimate of the indirect socioeconomic cost of the strike, its actual cost remains elusive, but even a back of an envelope calculation shows that it's a huge amount.

In a recent study we found mining paid better than other sectors.

Wages and education

In a recent study we found mining paid better than other sectors. In 2012, mining's median minimum wage was R4 743 compared to R4 000 for all sectors combined, indicating a 19% wage benefit for those working in mining. However, the sector's recent unrest points to an inadequacy of this compensating wage differential. This could be due to a concoction of current and historically-induced challenges facing these workers. Noteworthy are the dangerous and highly strenuous working conditions, and the legacy of the migrant labour system and its ensuing poverty and inequality.

Further study findings suggested mine workers were also pushed into demanding higher remuneration as their CEOs earned 300 times more than most workers. This differential was intricately linked to the sector's stubborn black-white wage hierarchy.

This can be explained by the human capital theory juxtaposted with the country's racial differential in educational attainment. As such, mining pays better qualified workers (mostly whites in white collar jobs) more than those with basic education (mostly blacks in blue collar jobs).

We need a system that creates incentives for workers, employers and government.

Finding solutions

The solution requires the efforts of all stakeholders – workers, employers and government. This entails conscientising all parties about the losses they accrue from instability in the sector. Despite the complexity of the problem, well-incentivised systems should be central to finding solutions. People respond to incentives, as former World Bank economist, William Easterly, would say. We need a system that creates incentives for workers, employers and government. This can help ameliorate the obvious principal-agent problem by ensuring that workers have a stake in these mines as shareholders.

If workers were core-owners of the mines, they could internalise ownership-related risks. Troubles that befell the mines would be felt in their pockets too. That way workers' and employers' interests would be synchronised. Thus workers would have a stake in enlarging the cake, rather than demanding a larger piece of an ever-dwindling one.

There is also a need for a platform that ensures a clear understanding of the challenges facing the mining sector, as they translate to the entire economy. Once such challenges are understood, there should be an all-embracing incomes policy. ■

Authors: Tendai Gwatidzo and Miracle Ntuli are associate professors at Wits' School of Economic and Business Sciences.

ALL IN THE FAMILY: FATHERHOOD AND FAMILY DIVERSITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The growing body of South African research on fatherhood has considered its social and cultural significance, especially in relation to gender, class, race and heterosexuality. Far less attention has been given to fathers who identify as other than heterosexual. ***Tracy Morison, Ingrid Lynch*** and ***Vasu Reddy*** discuss some findings from their Ford Foundation-funded research on fatherhood, which turns the spotlight on gay and bisexual men, and explain why encouraging family diversity is important for us all.

Less than a decade ago there was virtually no South African research on fatherhood. The HSRC's *Fatherhood Project* was a significant development in research focused on fatherhood, and produced the landmark book *Baba: Men and Fatherhood in South Africa*. Another catalyst for research was South African scholars' growing awareness of how the sociocultural role of fathers shaped gender relations between women and men – for example the pioneering book *Changing Men in Southern Africa* by Robert Morrell. Men's general failure to contribute significantly to childcare remains a barrier to women's full participation in society and the labour market. Not only is this a hurdle to gender equity, it also impacts on the types of fathering relationships that men are able to enjoy.

> The concept of 'care' must be stripped of its gender bias.

Research has shown that in order to encourage male involvement in childcare, the concept of 'care' must be stripped of its gender bias. We therefore need to expand current understandings of what it means to be a man and a father, so as to include nurturing and caring. Same-gendered parenting helps to expand norms in fresh ways. It challenges us to rethink our understandings of traditional masculine gender roles, family and parenting, and provides models for all families that move us away from the gendered division of parenting. This may allow heterosexual women and men more space to negotiate traditional roles. It is necessary to increase the visibility of gay and bisexual men in relation to families, as these men remain marginal both socially and in research, especially in South Africa.

[i] This term refers broadly to people who do not identify as heterosexual or who are gender non-conforming.

Our research on queer[i] fatherhood

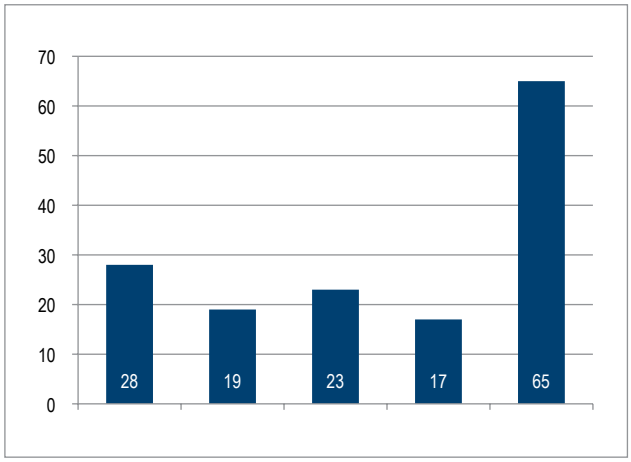
Responding to this research gap, our research explored queer men's views on, and experiences of, fatherhood, in relation to (1) their motivations to become a parent; (2) related decision making; and (3) the barriers and opportunities to fatherhood. We began the study with an exploration of public discourses and representations of same-gendered families[ii] in South African mainstream media. The media, and especially news media, forms part of the backdrop for queer men's experiences, and plays a significant role in constructing and challenging contemporary politics.

Representations of queer families and fathers in the media

Media studies scholar, Jean Prinsloo, argues that there has been very little representation of fathers in South African media, and the images that do exist are often negative (e.g. of uninvolved or violent fathers). However, says Prinsloo, the media 'could enable creative engagement with a broader repertoire of images. They (sic) could expand how we imagine the world and how we envisage relating and caring'. We were therefore interested in the 'repertoire of images' in our media, especially those of same-gendered families, and gay fathers in particular. We conducted a content analysis of 152 articles published in South African newspapers and magazines from 1985 to 2014[iii] and considered, inter alia, the main topic and subject of the article as well as its tone.

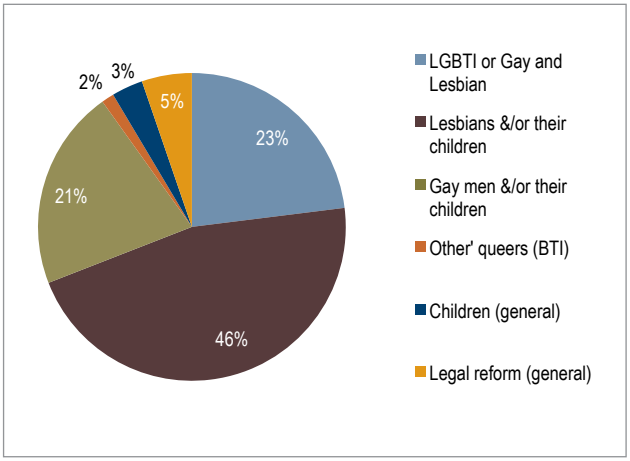
We identified several common topics that were covered by the press (Figure 1 on page 22). The most common by far was of the struggles of lesbians and gay men to form families and/or to attain civil rights. In keeping with this trend, the most common topics that followed were general discussions of marriage and parenthood among homosexual persons, and the possible effects on children growing up with gay or lesbian parents. In comparison, however, the voices of the actual parents and children were represented far less than those of courts, various experts (like psychologists and social workers) and the general public.

Figure 1: Main topic



We investigated who these stories tended to be about (Figure 2). It was possible to see that the majority of articles focused on families with lesbian mothers. In contrast, articles that concentrated exclusively on gay men and their children formed only 21% of the sample. Furthermore, the subjects of the articles, regardless of sexuality, were most often urban, affluent, white, gay men and lesbians.

Figure 2: Main focus



We also explored the framing of the article, assessing whether overall it conveyed a tone that was negative and oppositional toward same-gendered parenting; positive and/or generally supportive of same-gendered parenting; or generally attempting to be balanced or neutral. The general trend was that most of the stories were either written in an overtly positive way or in a way that was intended to be balanced (Table 1).

Table 1: Framing

Tone (n = 152)	#	%
Negative/oppositional	20	13.2
Positive/supportive	70	46.1
Balanced (neutral)	62	40.7
Total	152	100

What the findings showed

Our findings confirmed those of other studies on fatherhood and same-gendered families, pointing to the low visibility of gay fathers in mainstream media and the near invisibility of bisexual fathers. They also shed light on the type and quality of representations. Not only did the reportage we analysed fail to capture the voices of persons living in same-gendered families, especially those of men, but it did not contain much diversity. The focus on the struggles of gay men and lesbians, while newsworthy, did not reflect the range of experiences of queer families, and failed to show the positive aspects of their lives. Further, the socially privileged families that tended to be featured in articles did not necessarily represent experiences of other families; of those who were from different cultures and classes, and those who had 'non-traditional' forms.

[ii] Families in which the parent/s identify as other than heterosexual.
[iii] This time-frame was chosen because it encompassed a period of significant legal reform in South Africa, including the right for homosexuals to adopt (in 2002) and to enter into civil unions (in 2006).

While articles were framed by a tone of liberal tolerance, they subtly promoted heterosexism.

Another noteworthy finding related to the predominantly positive and/or balanced reporting. This potentially allowed for traditional, gendered ideas of 'the family' to be expanded and for greater family diversity. Yet, on closer inspection, we found that while articles were framed by a tone of liberal tolerance, they simultaneously subtly promoted heterosexism. Heterosexual families were held as the so-called gold standard, with same-gendered families being described as being as good as heterosexual families, usually because the children turned out to be 'normal' heterosexuals.

Similarly, as Bruce Bawer writes in *A Place at the Table: The Gay Individual in American Society*, supposedly balanced articles actually privileged heterosexuality by treating same-gendered families 'as something to argue about and worry about, as opposed to something to think about and learn about: it [therefore] becomes a hot political issue, something with two inflexible opposing sides'. The heterosexual nuclear family and its traditional gender roles thus remained idealised without challenging the status quo.

Society requires more varied representations of families and experiences.

Moving beyond the 'gold standard'

To help change perceptions and shift norms, society requires more varied representations of families and experiences. We need to hear the voices of those living in same-gendered families, not just their struggle stories and not only from those who correspond to the ideal heterosexual family, namely two-parent, white and middle-class families.

Above all, we need reporting that does not use the heterosexual nuclear family as a 'gold standard' for all. We must, in fact, acknowledge that in reality this standard is actually fairly recent, that most South African families do not conform to it, and that it often fosters inequity and violence, as shown by domestic violence statistics. Instead, we must embrace different concept families, like those modelled by gay and bisexual fathers. ■

Authors: Dr Tracy Morison, senior research specialist, Human and Social Development (HSD) programme, HSRC; Dr Ingrid Lynch, post-doctoral fellow, HSD, HSRC; and Professor Vasu Reddy, executive director, HSD, HSRC.

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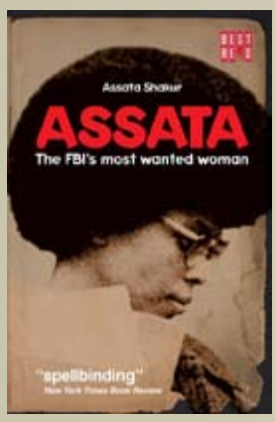

Assata: The FBI's most wanted woman

Author: Assata Shakur
Pub month & year: September 2014
ISBN (soft cover): 978-0-9922-0858-5
Publisher: Best Red
Format: 198 x 130 mm
Extent: 416 pages
Price: R280.00
Rights: Southern African rights

What the book is about

In 2013, Assata Shakur – founding member of the Black Liberation Army, former Black Panther and godmother of Tupac Shakur – became the first ever woman to make the FBI's most wanted terrorist list.

Assata Shakur's trial and conviction for the murder of a white state trooper in the Spring of 1973 divided America. Her case quickly became emblematic of race relations and police brutality in the USA. While Assata's detractors continue to label her a ruthless killer, her defenders cite her as the victim of a systematic, racist campaign to criminalise and suppress black nationalist organisations.

This intensely personal and political account reveals a sensitive and gifted woman, far from the fearsome image of her that is projected by the powers that be. With wit and candor, Assata recounts the formative experiences that led her to embrace a life of activism. With pained awareness she portrays the strengths, weaknesses and eventual demise of Black and White revolutionary groups at the hands of the state.

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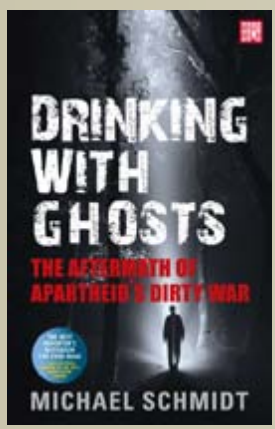

Drinking with Ghosts: Revisiting Apartheid's Dirty War

Author: Michael Schmidt
Pub month & year: November 2014
ISBN (soft cover): 978-1-9282-4600-8
Publisher: Best Red
Format: 216 x 138 mm
Extent: 320 pages
Price: R280.00
Rights: World rights

What the book is about

Drinking with Ghosts: Revisiting Apartheid's Dirty War is a fascinating exploration of the dark corners of South Africa's past by a veteran journalist. Michael Schmidt's revelations move from South Africa's nuclear programme under apartheid to the problems of today's deeply unequal society, tracing the threads of secrecy, privilege and the violence that is needed to maintain it. The book is also a testament to Schmidt's career as a journalist: his dedicated and uncompromising quest to uncover the truth of what he finds shines through on every page.

Drinking with Ghosts illuminates both past and present and is an invaluable contribution to understanding what South Africa is today. It is also written with verve and passion and is an unputdownable read. – Hamilton Wende

Now this is real journalism. Informative, authoritative, properly contextualised, exceptionally well written. Schmidt is a great storyteller with a keen eye for detail. The best 'reporter's notebook' I've ever read. – Max du Preez, author of *Pale Native*

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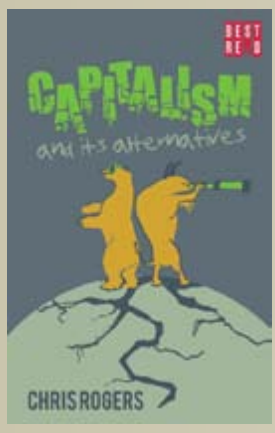

Capitalism and Its Alternatives

Author: Chris Rogers
Pub month & year: September 2014
ISBN (soft cover): 978-0-9922-0857-8
Publisher: Best Red
Format: 216 x 138 mm
Extent: 192 pages
Price: R190.00
Rights: Southern African rights

What the book is about

The global economic crisis has catalysed debates about the merits of capitalism as a system for organising production, distribution and exchange. Capitalism, political elites have argued, is not a fundamentally pernicious or crisis-prone system, and it can be successfully reformed if the right set of policies is found. Conversely, many have argued that a wholesale change of attitude towards the status and creation of wealth in contemporary society is required if crises of this kind are to be prevented in the future.

In *Capitalism and Its Alternatives*, Chris Rogers provides a critical introduction to theories of capitalism and to the forms of its crises in historical and contemporary contexts, as well as reflects on the practice of anti-capitalism and the ways that economic and social relations are shaped, reshaped and resisted. Crucially, the book puts forward two key questions: What alternatives to capitalism exist? And by what processes and through what institutions might they be achieved?

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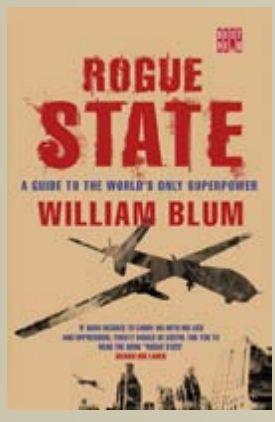

Rogue state: A Guide to the World's Only Superpower

Author: William Blum
Pub month & year: September 2014
ISBN (soft cover): 978-0-9922-0859-2
Publisher: Best Red
Format: 216 x 138 mm
Extent: 352 pages
Price: R260.00
Rights: South African rights

'This is not a book for anyone who wishes to maintain any cosy illusions about their own liberty – let alone the liberty of anyone in any country to whose domestic policy the United States government takes exception... We find in these pages, meticulously detailed and annotated, all the instances of assassination, covert and overt destabalisation, election-rigging, sponsorship of terrorism, secret surveillance, brainwashing and provocation that the US has employed to further its burgeoning corporate empire (otherwise known as the "new world order")... After reading *Rogue State*, it is impossible to hang fast to the comforting illusion that the "American way" is some kind of enlightenment.' – Will Self

Rogue State and its author came to sudden international attention when Osama Bin Laden quoted the book publicly in January 2006, propelling the book to the top of the bestseller charts in a matter of hours. It is an essential guide to the crimes and misdemeanours of the world's only superpower.